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مسرح	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
<b>Drama of two worlds</b>	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
<b>Asraa Shafer Hamad</b>	اسم التدريسي
كل انسان	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
<b>Everyman</b>	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
2	رقم المحاضرة
<b>Everyman studyguide</b>	المصادر او المراجع

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PLAY( EVERYMAN)

- The author of the play is unknown (Anonymous)
- Published in the 15<sup>th</sup> century
- The genre of the play is an allegory
- Written in England during the 1400s

## THE MEANING OR THE ALLEGORICAL MEANING OF THE TITLE “EVERYMAN”

**Allegory** is a literary device in which a specific character, place, or situation stands in for a broader concept. Allegory may be more or less direct. For example, Greek fabulist (creator of fables) Aesop's fables use animal allegory to represent different modes of living. Allegory allows an author to dramatize moral and political questions in simple, easily consumed forms. The play *Everyman* uses allegory on multiple levels. The larger narrative is an allegory for the path to salvation: a person must do good works and receive the blessing and sacraments of the church. Within this framework each character also has an allegorical role. *Everyman*, as his name implies, stands for all of humanity. Other characters are named for relationships, things, and abstract concepts, such as *Kindred*, *Goods*, *Beauty*, and *Good-Deeds*. *Everyman*'s personal relationship with these allegories as characters is meant to illustrate his spiritual relationship to them in his life. Thus, virtue characters like *Discretion* and *Strength*, once they are found, stay with *Everyman* to the end of his life but depart as he is dying.

In relation, the title *Everyman* is a reference to the title character of the play. He represents all of humanity, who must leave behind worldly concerns and make a moral accounting before God. Morality play centered on flawed human characters. It dramatized the struggle of humanity to choose between sinful, worldly concerns and the path to salvation. The plays were heavily allegorical, featuring characters who stood for abstract concepts such as vices and virtues and figures who, like *Everyman*, stood for all humanity. Morality plays often include comedic elements. Performed at festivals, they would have needed to capture the attention of an audience with other activities available to them. *Everyman*'s conversations with a frustrated *Death* are exaggerated to the point of comedy. So are his friends' and family's rapid abandonment of their promises to be with him even if he has to walk through Hell. This mix of allegory, spiritual lesson, and accessible comedy is particularly evident in the play *Everyman*.



